

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS
OF THE
OHIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,
TO THE
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
FOR THE YEAR 1872.

COLUMBUS:
NEVINS & MYERS, STATE PRINTERS.
1873.



Wm. Tinsley, Archt.

INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency EDWARD F. NOYES, Governor of Ohio:

SIR:—We herewith transmit the annual reports of the Superintendent, Steward and Physician of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind, giving a history of the past year of that Institution in its educational and domestic departments, and we congratulate the people of our State upon its continued prosperity. The present officers do all they can to take care of and educate the unfortunate children and grown people intrusted to their care, and, with the limited accommodations and facilities at their hands, are quite successful in the accomplishment of their work. We had hoped, by this time, to be able to report that our new building was ready for occupancy, but delays have occurred over which we had no control, under the present law regulating and governing those engaged in providing public buildings for the State. We can, however, say that the work on the new building, so far as done, is, we think, in every way creditable to our able and painstaking Architect, William Tinsley, and his assistant, Thos. M. Cahil. We subjoin a full report from our Architect of the present condition of this building, and also a detailed description of the same, as it will be when completed. We also hope to be able to furnish the public printer, by the time he is ready to bind our report, lithograph impressions of the external appearance of this beautiful structure. We, however, desire authority and means from the present Legislature, at as early a day as they can give the subject their attention, to change some of the arrangements contained in the original plan, to avoid, if possible, the spread of fire through the building. Two of these changes are suggested by recent fires—one to enable us to support our water tanks on iron girders, so that in case of fire there shall be no danger of the fall of these tanks, as at Newburgh, destroying the lives of those who may assist in the humane duty of rescuing the unfortunate occupants in case of fire; the other change is to remove out of the building “chutes” which run from the lower to the upper stories, to be used

to lower and raise clothes and other articles. The Boston fire has shown us that this is a means of spreading fire rapidly through the largest houses. We propose now to remove this arrangement to a brick tower, to be constructed outside of the walls of the building, but adjoining the walls, and to have openings into this tower on each floor—these openings, however, to be secured by fire-proof doors.

It will be seen by the Architect's report that, in addition to the fire-proofing authorized by the act of March 18, 1871, (O. L., vol. 68, p. 40,) we changed our cornices from wood to galvanized iron. We have also been compelled, from time to time, to make alterations in the building, and, from the exigencies of the work, the Architect has not in each instance been able to go through all the formalities of the law regulating public buildings. The consequence of this is, that there are several matters of charge by contractors for such changes, which are correct and just, but of which we have suspended the allowance for want of authority. We ask that you would recommend that the Committee on Benevolent Institutions should be authorized to examine these matters and advise what should be done in this and similar cases. We find that the time required to advertise for bids is too long for the matters which are to be provided for during the progress of the building—two or three weeks is enough for such matters as building cisterns, laying drains, &c.—and we also think that the standard of the law, "that the contract shall be awarded to and made with the person or persons who shall offer to perform the labor and furnish the materials at the lowest price, and give good and sufficient bond," &c., should be changed. We think the character of contractors, their ability and promptness, is quite as important as "to offer to do the work at the lowest price"—at least we find it so in practice.

The amount expended for the year to November 15, 1872, on new building, \$78,795.74; whole amount expended to that date, \$224,417.51. There will yet remain of the sums authorized about \$100,000 to complete the building, for which we ask an appropriation less balance of former appropriations.

The ordinary expenses for the year are as follows:

Current expense.....	\$20,000
Salaries of officers and teachers.....	8,425
	<hr/>
	\$28,425

The Steward's report shows the condition of funds. Out of the appropriation for furnishing new Institution of \$20,000, there has been used for furnishing laundry, \$2,000.

We shall ask to report any further information that you or the Legislature may need during the session.

Trusting that by the end of the next year we may be able to report our new building completed and occupied,

We remain, with high esteem,

FRANCIS C. SESSIONS,

HENRY C. NOBLE,

JNO. H. RODGERS,

Trustees.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT

OF THE PROGRESS AND STATE OF THE NEW BUILDINGS.

To the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Blind :

Taking into consideration various hindering causes to a more advanced state of the structure generally, the works are in a good state of forwardness, giving promise of their completion to an available state in the ensuing year. Among the interrupting causes, the following may be remembered, viz., works connected with the partial fire-proofing, as permitted by the committee of the Legislature, iron stairs, flagging passages, pipe air-ducts, improving the central entrance through base of main ventilation shaft, putting all wood flooring in mortar; in some instances, the contractors, unaccustomed to the stone structure, and in others their undertaking other works, to the delay of these. Some delay also by correcting works found defective, and the raising the superstructure one foot throughout. But, nevertheless, on the whole, the works, as compared with other public buildings, have made fair and satisfactory progress, as will be seen from the following facts: The whole is now very nearly covered with slated and tinued roofing; the wood flooring about four-fifths laid; the pipe air-ducts laid from the several pupils' dormitories; the floors of the corridors prepared to receive the stone flagging, and that nearly one-third ready for laying; the iron stairs carriage work set to the four staircases, or sixteen stories of pupils' rooms; laundry staircase, and main stairs, and the stone steps of the former mostly set; the lathing for plastering done throughout; gutters, cornices, eaves, and the flashings of the roofs in part; the windows nearly all glazed and set in their places; the exterior wood, iron and tin work painted in four coats generally; the cut-stone work of the arcaded portico at main entrance done; steps and landings to all other parts, and the iron piazzas nearly ready for erection; the gas-piping all laid; the boilers and one pump for the steam-heating set; some considerable portion of the piping for that purpose, and the most, if not all the rest on the premises; pipe-ducts from the water-closets, lavatories and laundry laid to the city deep-

drain; catch-pits on their courses; rain-water ground pipes laid for the cisterns not yet constructed.

Subjoined is a description of the buildings, which it has been thought will be acceptable to many who may not soon see them, and even aid those who may visit the Institution.

The building now approaching completion, on the west front of the ground occupied by the old structure, is one of the benevolent establishments of the State of Ohio which deserves and has obtained a share of the care of the Legislature, in so far providing the means for educating a most interesting class of those of whom the Savior said, "Ye have them always with you, and whensoever you will ye can do them good"; much good to the State in providing superior means for the teaching of nearly four times as many as have heretofore been receiving instruction under the difficulties which the restricted capacity and faulty character of the old structure allowed, and thus aiding in removing the burden from friends of the afflicted, and good to the immediate receivers themselves, which is only fully understood by them.

The structure, a view of the south and west fronts of which is given with this, it will be perceived, is imposing from its extent and magnitude. The pictures give the effect of the projections and recesses of the plan and the contrast of light and shade consequent, and the sky-line of the various heights occasioned by the central mass, in which the main ventilator is placed; the other ventilators on the angle buildings, in form of spired turrets, and those on the rear or more eastern blocks, of somewhat similar form, but having truncated roofs. In these the ventilation surrounds chimney shafts; in the others the flues are within, and the effect produced by rarefying steam-pipes in the flues, taken all together, produce this effect.

The architectural character is Old English, of the later period of Elizabeth, though there is evidently little or no expenditure in extrinsic ornamentation usual in structures making pretense to that name.

The effect here is produced principally by the curvilinear gables to the front and side projections, the form and character of the chimneys, the grouped windows, and the cut-stone dressings of them and the doors, the arcaded front piazza, or porch, string courses and quoins. Most of the public buildings erected in the time referred to, were of bricks, with stone dressings. But there were many of them (when local facilities allowed it, as in this case of our Institution,) erected of native stone, and with the evident advantage of greater beauty, if not also of greater durability and strength.

The cornices or eave moldings are of iron, as are also the several dormer

windows. The roofs generally are covered with a very uniformly colored blue slate; the hips and ridges, and the flatter parts of the roof, have also metallic coverings.

The central arcaded portico is of cut-stone, flanked on either side by cast-iron piazzas of the same general character and extending the length of the centre or main front. From the cut-stone portion rise two oriel windows of the second and third stories; these with the Belvidere surmounting all, side turrets and the rear ventilators, and other parts to be referred to again, which are now of wood, and were so ordered, after plans for them in iron, and estimates of cost were submitted to the committee of the Legislature appointed for the purpose of considering the fire-proofing.

The interior of the structure, on entering through the stone porch, is found to be a hall not unnecessarily large, from which the Superintendent's and Steward's offices and visitors' waiting rooms are entered, and in connection with these are fire-proof closets, reception rooms, library, water-closets, bath-rooms and lavatories. Passing through the hall an interior hall is entered, above which, the main ventilator shaft rises to about 140 feet by 12 feet square—in part supported on iron columns and arches, flanked by the arches of the strong or fire-proof rooms—a view is presented of the main stairs, with ample first, and right and left second flights, leading to the Chapel and second story. Before coming to the main stairs, (which with all the other stairs in the entire structure is composed of iron with free stone steps,) corridors, ten feet wide, branch off right and left leading on either side to the male or female side, to school rooms, teachers, guests, reception and bath-rooms—above which, in the second and third stories, are hospital rooms.

On the corridors, at either side, are found two staircases, one at the front angle of the building and one near the remote end. These corridors, in their length, are provided with fire proof folding doors and brick-separating walls into two distinct compartments, each having its own iron and stone stairs and corridor, leading to the whole, floored with free-stone flagging, resting on two-inch beds of mortar, beneath which flues for ventilation from the several rooms run to the main shaft, composed of baked clay square pipes incased in thick beds of mortar; thus giving a sure escape from any of the rooms to the ground in case of alarm of fire, and with the flooring boards throughout the building laid on pugged mortar beds, rendering the contingency of burning almost nothing; more particularly as all the rooms and corridors are provided with steam heating radiating coils, placed in recesses beneath windows in the corridors and in the fire places in the several rooms, all to be out of the way of the blind passen-

gers or occupants, and so placed that fresh air, while being admitted and regulated, is warmed.

Hose pipes, from water tanks, are provided to be available on every floor at several points.

This description for one side of one story answers for each side of the four stories, the three upper ones being devoted to the pupils' dormitories, and these of size sufficient to give to each occupant a cubic space of 750 feet, with an abundant provision for constant change of air.

A large number of music rooms, play or recitation rooms, are provided at either side and in the upper part of the central building. The several stories, of which above those mentioned before, are appropriated as superintendents, male and female, officers' sleeping apartments; lavatories and water-closets are placed on the several landings of the pupils' stairs, and on the first or ground floor side entrances or porches.

Lifts or elevators were provided for on the corridors, but the architect and trustees recommend these shall be placed on the outside of the building, and be separated by fire-proof doors.

Passing right or left from the main stairs, the dining-room, 70 by 50 feet and 16 feet high is found, warmed as before described for the corridors, and ventilated into flues surrounding the kitchen shaft in which the kitchen is also ventilated, which is immediately placed beyond the dining-room.

The kitchen is 40 by 32 feet, lighted from either side, of same height as the dining room, having a larger and smaller cooking range, and in connection cook's and steward's store rooms with cellarage beneath, and other store and domestics' sleeping rooms over the kitchen and them.

Beyond these, and separated by large, well lighted and ventilated passages, are the laundry, drying and ironing rooms at one side, with the bake house and flour store at the other. Coal cellars under all these.

Still in rear of these, and separated from all by an open covered passage, is placed the engine room containing engine, pumps, &c.

Below the corridors, on the ground floor, are conveyed the several steam pipes, hot and cold water and gas pipes, and the various escape ducts from the water-closets, lavatories and bafis.

The several stories of the centre and wings are 14 ft. 6 in. from floor to floor.

Ascending the main stairs, before referred to, the corridors, corresponding with these of the first story, are found, and beside it the passages, ascending by gently inclined planes, to the chapel—an apartment 18 feet high at walls and 43 feet in centre of room, capable of seating about 600 persons, lighted and warmed from the sides similar to the dining-room below it, with provision for ventilation. The roof of the chapel is open

framed, bracketed, with an insulating space above the ceiling; an organ recess off the rostrum, at the further end, is placed between two retiring rooms, which open on the platform, and also to the corridor between the domestics' rooms, leading to the stairs between laundry and bakery.

The centre and rear, including chapel, etc., are divided into three compartments by fire-proof doors, which, with four in the wings, make seven distinct ones, capable, on a moment's notice, of being effectually separated by doors so constructed and set as to resist a strong fire for a long time.

The strict economy in the construction of the building, enforced by the smallness of the appropriated sum, made it necessary to avoid wood-work trimmings to the doors and windows, which further removes cause or aid to conflagration; only to a few openings in the centre part are there any such.

It is to be remembered (I was going to say regretted) that drawings and full estimates for having iron beams, joisting and air-ducts, and iron-joisting and roofing, lathing, etc., and which were, by the Trustees' directions, prepared by the architect and submitted to the committee appointed by the Legislature, were not approved of and means appropriated for effecting those very desirable works. The Trustees, however, having made savings in the general letting of the contracts for the works as approved, have effected portions of them at such junctures in the work as these could only be done, and have expended, not only those savings, but some contingent sums, in making iron cornices and dormers, iron moldings to the flatter roofs, iron eaves, and cornices to the entire building.

According to the instructions of the Trustees, a plan is being prepared for laying out the grounds and grading, carriage roads and walks, for the exercise of the pupils, etc., agreeably to the sketch submitted.

WM. TINSLEY,

Architect.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees :

The past year has been one of prosperity in this Institution. A good degree of success has been attained in the several departments of the school. Teachers and pupils have co-operated to make the school both pleasant and profitable. The last term closed June 19th. During the term the whole attendance was one hundred and twelve. The average monthly attendance was ninety-nine. Thirty-two new pupils were admitted. The present term commenced September 18th. Up to this time one hundred and eleven have been enrolled; fifty-six males and fifty-five females: twenty are new pupils. Of those present this term, sixty-nine are totally blind, and forty-two partially so. Ninety-nine became blind by disease and twelve by injury. Twenty-one are congenital cases. Diseases causing blindness were as follows: by measles, 3; small-pox, 1; spotted fever, 6; cataract, 4; amaurosis, 6; scarlet fever, 1; other diseases indefinitely stated, 57. We find it difficult to obtain accurate statements of causes of blindness, even though we request all applicants to obtain the opinion of a physician upon the matter.

But one case of serious illness occurred in the house last term.

Frank Horn, of Bellefontaine, died very suddenly, January 31st. He entered the Institution September 13th, 1871. He remained with us long enough to attract toward him the love of officers and pupils. His contented spirit and winning disposition won all hearts, and we shall long remember his straight forward, manly course, and his childlike innocence and purity. We trust that he now beholds the face of the Lamb, and there is no more night.

Our corps of teachers has changed somewhat. Miss Dickinson resigned during vacation, and is now engaged in teaching in the high school at Amherst, Massachusetts.

Mr. Bohrer, teacher of music, also resigned: his place has been filled by John S. Van Cleve.

The course of study last term consisted of music in all its departments and the English studies usually pursued in our common and high schools. Also, one class in Latin was taught with good results. The employments

taught the females were knitting, sewing, bead work, broom-making and cane-seating.

To the males, broom-making and cane-seating.

This term we have commenced teaching four of the girls to use the sewing machine, thus far with gratifying success. This Institution is a free public school for the blind. As such it should extend its privileges to all those who are of proper age to be benefited by its advantages.

According to our law, passed in 1866, those admitted as regular pupils must be between the ages of eight and twenty-one, and may remain such part of seven years, as in the judgment of the Trustees and Superintendent their advancement may justify. Also, to pupils of marked ability three years additional may be given.

We consider that in this latter provision of the law there is a discrimination which is unjust and difficult to make. Who can decide what constitutes common ability and what marked ability? And do not those of common talents need the additional time as much as those who have superior mental endowments?

The case is as follows: Our pupils generally, with the exception of a favored few, are expected in the seven years allotted them to obtain a literary education, to learn some work or trade, and to become sufficiently proficient in music to secure a livelihood by teaching. We do not say that all this is accomplished in seven years; but we wish to do all this for a majority of our pupils, and do approach that result as nearly as the time and faithful perseverance will permit.

Now it is not reasonable to expect that even seeing scholars can obtain an education in all these departments in the time mentioned, much less those whose facilities for acquiring knowledge are limited by the loss of sight.

I would suggest, therefore, that the section of the law applying to this subject be so amended as to require regular pupils to be at least eight years of age, and allow them to stay such a part of their minority yet remaining as in the judgment of the Trustees and Superintendent their progress and conduct may justify. At the same time I would retain the clause permitting adults to come for one year for the purpose of learning some trade.

Such a change in the law would make this Institution what it really is, a common school for the blind, and at the same time give to the proper officers authority to remove any persons who either should misimprove their privileges or become a positive evil to the Institution.

I would also suggest that so much of our law as limits the salaries of matron and assistant matron be repealed, and the salaries of those officers

be left to the discretion of the Trustees. The position of matron is a responsible one, and the person filling it properly should receive a liberal compensation. If in any place the wages of women should approach more nearly to those of men, it is in our public institutions, where they bear so large a part of the burden and responsibility.

The new building has progressed very slowly the past year. We hoped to have had the use of some portion of it before this time, but have been disappointed. Indeed we fear that we shall not have the use of the house next year, unless some legislative action is taken to urge forward the work. We hope, however, to have the use of the laundry in a short time. The requisite machinery is very nearly in place, and as soon as the boilers are complete we shall have the advantage of some modern appliances in doing the washing. As our old laundry is under rooms occupied by officers and pupils, it will be a great relief to have so much of the new house.

As before intimated, an institution for the blind needs to educate its inmates in three ways—in literary branches, work and music. The obstacles which a blind child meets in a course of education are more than the mere physical disadvantages which appear to the casual observer. One means of reaching the mind and arousing its energies is lacking. No knowledge can come to the mind by the eye, and hence the mental culture which this knowledge would give will be lost. The rising and the setting sun, the stars above us, the hills, mountains and valleys, all the beauties of scenery which call out the best thoughts and emotions of the seeing, are a sealed book to the blind. Not only is the pleasure derived from seeing all these things lost, but the expanding thought, the lofty feeling, is not called out by them.

Not only is one avenue of knowledge closed to the blind, but the other senses, though quickened sometimes to a remarkable extent, are liable to lead to wrong impressions and mistaken notions. If a seeing person acquires a wrong impression by the ear or from the touch, he may correct that fallacy by the sight; or if the sight once deceives, he can correct it by another look, so quick is the action of vision; but if a blind person gains a wrong notion by the ear, he may be able to correct it only by the touch, and it may be impossible to exercise that sense upon the given object at the time, and another opportunity for hearing the sound that deceived him may not be given.

In a knowledge of the motives and intentions of men, sight is a very important auxiliary. Eye, speaking to eye, reveals the purposes and desires of men to each other. The blind can judge somewhat of these by the tones of the voice, but not always with accuracy; hence they are liable to be mistaken in their knowledge of human nature.

The business activities of the seeing call out the greatest powers of the minds of men. The blind are shut out in a great measure from the stimulus and mental development found in business pursuits, because their employments are for the most part simple, and do not very extensively bring them in contact with the world. I do not say that all the blind are lacking in these respects. The other senses may be trained so as to compensate in a measure for the loss of sight, and they may be so assisted in mental culture as to make up to a great extent for the lack of one means of contact with the external world; but I am speaking of the tendency of this deprivation if no measures are taken to make up the deficiency. It will be seen, then, that blindness is not merely a physical deprivation. It is a misfortune which affects the whole being—the thoughts, aspirations and will—the whole moral and intellectual nature.

A system of education for the blind should, so far as possible, meet the wants of the pupils thus lacking one avenue of knowledge and mental culture. In order to secure the best results we need the best appliances. The senses of touch and hearing must, in a great measure, take the place of sight; hence all apparatus for illustrating the subjects taught must appeal to one of these senses. The printed page must be in relief, maps and globes must be tangible, philosophical apparatus must be handled. Models of those objects which meet the eye everywhere are needed in order that the blind may have the first idea of them. A house, for instance, which the eye takes in at a glance, a blind person must have a model of, and examine it laboriously, to get even an imperfect conception of its form; the leaves of the trees, which the eye perceives in their numberless forms, must be taken in the hand, one by one, and the form learned by touch.

As the hearing is a very important sense to the blind, it should be cultivated as a means of acquiring knowledge, and the mind should become accustomed to receiving information through this avenue. Hence, however much printing for the blind may be improved and text books in their type be multiplied, still oral instruction should be employed, and in our institutions for the blind there should be the best specimens of that method of instruction. But, with the best of apparatus and appliances, in the school room we need skilled teachers, who not only know how to impart instruction, but who shall also be able to rouse the minds of their pupils and call out their best efforts. Independent mental exertion should be secured, that any tendency to depend upon others may be counteracted.

The working hours can be agreeably alternated with the hours devoted to study, so as to obtain healthful exercise while each pupil is securing an

occupation by which to gain an independent livelihood. To foster a spirit of independent exertion, to counteract any tendency to depend upon friends for support, is a very important consideration in the education of the blind, and the mastery of some trade is a great help in this respect. Music, both as a science and as an art, is a very important means of education in institutions for the blind.

The beauties of sound and harmony, perceived by ears trained to appreciate them, make up in some measure for the loss of beauty in objects of sight. Then the mental training derived from a study of the science of music is very valuable, and is another compensation for this great misfortune. The teaching of music also becomes a means of support to many of our graduates, and to those who have the talent and business capacity it opens a pleasant and often lucrative profession.

We have always made the science of music a specialty in this Institution, but we have been very much crippled for want of instruments and room. We have now only eight pianos, and those poor ones, for about seventy pupils to use. We can give to most of the music scholars only one hour of practice per day—to a few two hours. It is important that piano tuning be taught in an Institution like this, but we cannot spare a piano for the purpose, as they are all in use and we have no room to put in more.

The mastery of the organ is a very valuable acquisition for our pupils, but our old organ is totally insufficient to give the pupils the requisite practice.

For the new chapel we need an organ which shall have all the appliances for so instructing our pupils that they may understand any organ.

In addition to the pianos which we now have, I would recommend the purchase of twelve new ones for pupils' practice and one grand piano for concert purposes. Some of the old ones could be repaired—some are not worth it; these last could be used for instruction and tuning. We need all the apparatus and appliances mentioned to enable us to do efficiently our appropriate work.

This Institution was founded not to feed and shelter those who should become paupers upon the public bounty, but to train the children of the State who, on account of misfortunes, cannot be educated in other free schools. The State is not erecting our beautiful and commodious house for an asylum, but with a broader charity is giving increased facilities to an Institution founded for the education of the blind in all that pertains to true nobility of character and life.

I feel assured, then, that no needful expense will be spared to make

this Institution a school which shall compare favorably in all its departments with similar ones in our own and other lands.

As many improvements and adjustments are necessary in preparing to enter the new house, I would suggest that a special sum be so appropriated that it may be used for miscellaneous purposes in perfecting our appliances in and about the new house.

I would also suggest a special appropriation for thirteen pianos and one pipe organ.

A convention of instructors of the blind of the United States and Canada was held in Boston, August 20th, 21st and 22d. Many questions of interest were discussed, and much information elicited upon various subjects of interest, but no important matter was definitely settled. Still our meeting together was pleasant and profitable in inspiring us to renewed energy in our work.

Grateful to God who inspires men to deeds of charity and benevolence, we submit the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind.

G. L. SMEAD,

Superintendent.

December 6th, 1872.

STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The following chapter is inserted each year with the necessary additions for the convenience of those who have not access to a file of our reports. The table presents a summary of the progress of the Institution. The statement of expenditures are taken from the reports of the proper officers. The expenses for the last year are found by deducting from the whole sum paid out the value of material on hand :

YEAR.	EXPENSES.	REPORTS.		No. of PUPILS.		
				Enrolled.	ADMITTED.	
		No.	By whom paid.		Yearly.	Total.
1837.....	\$7,907 51	1	The Trustees	11	11	11
1838.....	14,103 67	2	The Trustees	20	4	15
1839.....	13,196 22	3	The Trustees	21	7	22
1840.....	11,871 16	4	Mr. Chapin.....	25	6	28
1841.....	10,155 29	5	Mr. Chapin.....	50	19	47
1842.....	9,664 68	6	Mr. Chapin.....	56	16	63
1843.....	9,263 39	7	Mr. Chapin.....	58	17	80
1844.....	9,229 09	8	Mr. Chapin.....	65	12	92
1845.....	9,463 83	9	Mr. Chapin.....	68	17	109
1846.....	10,957 96	10	Chapin & Penniman.....	73	15	724
1847.....	9,937 12	11	Mr. Penniman.....	68	16	140
1848.....	10,569 20	12	Mr. McMillen.....	73	17	157
1849.....	10,446 95	13	Mr. McMillen.....	67	14	181
1850.....	10,630 50	14	Mr. McMillen.....	72	14	185
1851.....	11,101 93	15	Mr. McMillen.....	69	14	199
1852.....	11,952 09	16	Mr. Harte	69	21	220
1853.....	11,916 13	17	Mr. Harte	69	11	231
1854.....	11,828 66	18	Mr. Harte	64	14	245
1855.....	13,331 80	19	Mr. Harte	64	22	267
1856.....	14,319 32	20	Mr. Lord.....	60	13	280
1857.....	15,996 47	21	Mr. Lord.....	93	30	310
1858.....	18,887 65	22	Mr. Lord.....	105	22	332
1859.....	16,202 19	23	Mr. Lord.....	120	34	366
1860.....	16,626 24	24	Mr. Lord.....	120	17	383
1861.....	16,885 91	25	Mr. Lord.....	120	24	407
1862.....	15,294 42	26	Mr. Lord.....	120	25	432
1863.....	17,849 85	27	Mr. Lord.....	120	30	462
1864.....	19,891 38	28	Mr. Lord.....	135	39	501
1865.....	26,301 86	29	Mr. Lord.....	137	40	541
1866.....	27,694 58	30	Mr. Lord.....	150	44	585
1867.....	31,003 18	31	Mr. Lord.....	145	38	623
1868.....	33,346 35	32	Mr. Smead	144	29	652
1869.....	31,772 90	33	Mr. Smead	125	28	680
1870.....	31,348 37	34	Mr. Smead	119	27	707
1871.....	31,162 47	35	Mr. Smead	122	23	730
1872.....	29,225 00	36	Mr. Smead	112	32	752

STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Trustees :

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present my Annual Report of the finances of this Institution, the receipts and disbursements, and a list of all the purchases during the year ending Nov. 15, 1872.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. HEYL, *Steward.*

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Balance in Treasury Nov. 15, 1871	\$5,000 00	
Appropriation for 1872-3.....	22,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$27,000 00
Drawn from Treasury		20,000 00
		<hr/>
Balance in Treasury Nov. 15, 1872		\$7,000 00

SALARIES.

Balance in Treasury Nov. 15, 1871.....	\$2,048 88	
Appropriation for 1872-3.....	9,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$11,048 88
Drawn by Steward		8,425 00
		<hr/>
Balance in Treasury Nov. 15, 1872		\$2,623 88

FOR FURNISHING NEW BUILDING.

Appropriation	\$20,000 00	
Drawn for wash machines, etc.....		2,000 00
		<hr/>
Balance in Treasury.....		\$18,000 00

Receipts and Disbursements during the year ending Nov. 15, 1872.

Balance on hand Nov. 15, 1871..	\$1,073 10	Paid wages.....	\$3,365 75
Received from Treasury.....	20,000 00	Provisions, etc.....	18,179 40
Received for brooms.....	201 64		
Rec'd for beads and bead work..	235 40		
Received for postage and stationery.....	50 34		
Received from Am'n Ass'n for Blind, (refunded).....	43 00		
Received for empty barrels.....	26 50		
	<hr/>	Balance on hand.....	84 83
	\$21,629 98		<hr/>
			\$21,629 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Meat, salt and fresh	\$2,624 16
Butter	1,408 14
Fish	120 98
Poultry	95 38
Lard	239 12
Bread, crackers, etc	550 36
Flour	1,206 95
Cheese	149 30
Eggs	154 86
Beans	72 31
Hominy and rice	41 25
Sugar and molasses	982 83
Salt, pepper and spice	56 15
Apples and peaches	525 44
Berries	67 50
Apple butter	54 25
Vegetables	28 60
Potatoes	628 23
Onions	17 13
Turnips	14 65
Tomatoes	15 50
Tea and coffee	1,233 61
Candles	9 50
Matches	10 40
Soap, hard and soft	490 59
Cider and vinegar	75 32
Pickles	32 85
Dried fruit	53 45
Corn-meal and soda	5 00
Iron ware, glass and nails	187 24
Ston ware	14 19
Books and stationery	215 45
Horse shoeing	31 25
Blacksmithing	36 50
Coal	1,172 57
Earth	72 00
Cement	4 95
Lumber	99 47
Shovel corn	349 98
" handles	106 17
" needles	15 10
" twine	54 44
" wire	149 42
Drugs and medicines	215 23
Oils and paints	40 78
Dusters	6 00
Freight and drayage	43 76
Pasture	75 00
Carpets and bindings	60 95
Curtains	15 88
Table linen	30 45
Sheeting	110 27
Buttons and thread	19 77
Dry goods	118 67
Water	122 00
Traveling expenses	174 75
Whitewashing and repairs	162 55
Beads	257 86
Hay and straw	264 23
Oats	237 70
Bran and shorts	237 50
Postage, stamped envelopes and box rent	125 62
Brick	3 75
Repairing carriages	116 75
Tuning pianos and repairing instruments	46 00
Musie and instruments	192 20

Gas.....	\$336 68
Blacking.....	7 30
Harness work.....	11 55
Tin ware.....	33 43
Ice.....	100 00
Wood.....	318 67
Furniture.....	108 90
Zinc.....	14 38
Hose and pipes.....	43 86
Gong.....	18 00
Wooden ware and baskets.....	33 04
Brushes.....	11 39
Lime, sand and gravel.....	144 55
Writing tablets.....	37 70
Saw-dust.....	10 00
Batteries and sounders.....	40 00
Castings.....	18 67
Printing.....	6 75
Carpenter work and lumber, (repairing shop).....	398 20
Maple trees, etc.....	45 95
Plowing garden.....	7 50
Cow.....	35 00
Hogs.....	50 00
Repairing pumps.....	5 75
Gates.....	20 00
Piano covers.....	24 00
Clothes wringer.....	12 00
Wheelbarrow.....	3 00
Crockery.....	125 87
Repairing sewing machine.....	3 00
Wages.....	3,365 75
	<hr/>
	\$21,545 15

Persons employed in the Institution during the year ending June 21, 1872.

Name.	Occupation.	Compensation.
George L. Smead	Superintendent	\$1,200 00 per annum.
Claude Wilson	Teacher	850 00 "
Mrs. A. E. Heyl	"	500 00 "
Miss L. J. Dickinson	"	500 00 "
Mrs. S. E. Smead	"	300 00 "
Miss Nellie B. Holt	"	300 00 "
George B. Lindsay	"	500 00 "
H. J. Nothnagel	" of music	1,000 00 "
A. L. Bohrer	" "	300 00 "
Henry Hauenstein	" of mechanics	900 00 "
Dr. J. W. Hamilton	Physician	300 00 "
G. W. Heyl	Steward	800 00 "
Miss O. M. Brown	Matron	400 00 "
Miss R. C. Bartlett	Assistant Matron	300 00 "
Miss Libbie Carlisle	Housekeeper	300 00 "
Miss Jane Munnell	Visitors' Attendant	100 00 "
Miss M. L. McKibben	Seamstress	18 00 per month.
Jacob Rau	Fireman, etc.	35 00 "
Andrew Volk	Hostler	35 00 "
Sebastial Eisel	Gardener	35 00 "
James Oliver	Porter	18 00 "
Kate Fortune	Cook	15 00 "
Julia Sullivan	Baker	15 00 "
Mary Lane	Laundress	3 00 per week.
Ann Fortune	"	3 00 "
Mary Riley	"	3 00 "
Lnie Steigele	In dining-room	2 50 "
Pauline Steigele	" "	2 50 "
Maggie Tronicker	" "	2 50 "
Anna Carr	Chambermaid	2 50 "
Augusta Fink	"	2 50 "

PUPILS OF 1871 AND 1872.

MALES.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Banker, Samuel	Iron Furnace	Scioto.
Bayer, Andrew	Cheviot	Hamilton.
Bitzer, John W	Cardington	Morrow.
Boesh, Henry	Brooklyn	Cuyahoga.
Brennan, Daniel	Canthage	Hamilton.
Broek, William H	Cuyahoga Falls	Summit.
Brusneham, Edward	Sidney	Shelby.
Cailey, George	Danville	Highland.
Conden, Henry N	Harrison	Hamilton.
Coyne, Martin	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Cronin, Jeremiah	Springfield	Clarke.
Cross, Henry	Akron	Summit.
Dalgarn, William M	Yellow Bud	Ross.
Delany, John	National Military Asylum	Montgomery.
Doak, John C	Orange	Shelby.
Doherty, Wilbur C	Groveport	Franklin.
Fellers, George W	Circleville	Pickaway.
Fish, Byron	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Fulford, Wilson H	Dayton	Montgomery.
Gargins, Thomas	National Military Asylum	Montgomery.
Grubb, Albert H	Beverly	Washington
Guillienne, Joseph	Fayetteville	Brown.
Gurnea, Walter J	Urbana	Champaign.
Hagan, David	Clarksville	Clinton.
Hemline, George	Bridgeport	Belmont.
Henson, William H	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Herman, Emil	Independence	Cuyahoga.
*Horn, Frank	Bellefontaine	Logan.
Hunt, John D	Mechanicsburg	Champaign.
Hutchins, Charles B	Hope	Franklin.
Inglehart, Frank	Toledo	Lucas.
Kelley, John	Urbana	Champaign.
Kightlinger, William	Leesburg	Union.
Lawrence, James	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Lilley, Thomas M	Columbus	Franklin.
Lamb, Frank	Neptuno	Mercer.
Lumney, Thomas	National Military Asylum	Montgomery.
Machenheimer, Lewis	Miamisburg	Montgomery.
Martin, John P	Nelson	Portage.
Martin, Peter	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
McConnell, Robert P	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
McMillen, Sylvester	Dunkirk	Hardin.
McMillen, Jesse	Dunkirk	Hardin.
McNeil, Charles	Martin's Ferry	Belmont.
Moore, John V	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Mortier, W. E	Elmore	Ottawa.
Passarg, Charles A	Columbia	Hamilton.
Pelley, George	Columbus	Franklin.
Porter, Benjamin W	Marathon	Clermont.
Schoby, Ellis W	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Scott, Charles E	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Simis, Charles	Crestline	Crawford.
Smith, Walter B	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.

* Deceased January 31st, 1872.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Sponsel, Joseph	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Stegmans, Michael	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Terwilleager, Jasper	Clarksfield	Huron.
Trisler, Maxwell	Moscow	Clermont.
Vanglin, Charles	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Walt, Martin	Pendleton	Hamilton.
Weeks, William	Columbus	Franklin.
Welton, John C.	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.

FEMALES.

Alger, Mary F.	Bristolville	Trumbull.
Barnes, Ellie	Bartlett	Washington.
Cheever, Lois	Westerville	Franklin.
Conard, Annie P.	Highland	Highland.
Cook, Martha	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Corbitt, Ellen	Urbana	Champaign.
Davis, Fanny	Utica	Licking.
Davis, Mary E.	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Driftmyer, Lonisa	Toledo	Lucas.
Driver, Annie	Straitsville	Perry.
Ferrell, Gertie L.	Manchester	Adams.
Friedenour, Mary	Newark	Licking.
Fulford, Sarah	Youngstown	Mahoning.
Hackett, Addie M.	North Fairfield	Huron.
Hall, Sarah B.	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Hanley, Bridget	Stenbenville	Jefferson.
Hartka, Mary	Harrison	Hamilton.
Helwig, Frances M.	Edgerton	Williams.
Hopwood, Ella M.	Dresden	Muskingum.
Hunciker, Annie	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Jackson, Mary	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Karg, Fredericka	Dayton	Montgomery.
Kissinger, Sarah	Columbus	Franklin.
Kneisel, Martha	Brownholm	Lorain.
Lewis, Annie	Mt. Vernon	Knox.
Loeb, Mary	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
McAdoo, Cora M.	Mastersville	Harrison.
McNeil, Mary	Martin's Ferry	Belmont.
Melott, Mary L.	Cameron	Monroe.
Murphy, Mary	Delaware	Delaware.
Myers, Clara J.	Circleville	Pickaway.
Palmer, Isabel	Stenbenville	Jefferson.
Pennell, Rosa	New Alexandria	Jefferson.
Popham, Mary J.	Democracy	Knox.
Quick, Rachel	Delta	Fulton.
Reed, Mary A.	Tallmadge	Summit.
Richards, Florence	Marietta	Washington.
Rosser, Elizabeth	Hubbard	Trumbull.
Sanders, Katie	Norwood	Hamilton.
Selden, Mila E.	Mayfield	Cuyahoga.
Sigar, Mary A.	Hilliards	Franklin.
Smith, Nancy	Chillicothe	Ross.
Spohn, Dora A.	Aberdeen	Brown.
Stanley, Lucy	Beloit	Mahoning.
Stewart, Sarah A.	Bridgeville	Muskingum.
Terrell, Celestia	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Tuttle, Sarah	Holmesville	Holmes.
Umbenhaur, Susan E.	Edon	Williams.
Walter, Lizzie	Mooreland	Wayne.
Welch, Mary J.	Somerset	Perry.
Whitney, Carrie F.	Austinburg	Ashtabula.

RETURNED PUPILS.

MALES.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Bender, John W	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Cowper, Thomas	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Foreman, Jonathan	Murdoch	Warren.
Hagerman, J. W	Huntersville	Hardin.
Ruse, John	Wilmington	Clinton.
Shively, John W	Delaware	Delaware.
West, Eddie	Martinsburg	Knox.

FEMALES.

Betsel, Carrie	Cleves	Hamilton.
Butler, Abbie	Belleville	Richland.
Daly, Lizzie P	Ironton	Lawrence.
Driver, Mary J	Stratonsville	Perry.
Ernst, Rosina	Pleasant Ridge	Hamilton.
Farmer, Isabel	Harmar	Washington.
McCrory, Rhoda	Mnugen	Wood.
McGrath, Maggie	London	Madison.
Newbern, Ida May	Washington	Guerusey.
Reynolds, Sarah E	Gibsonville	Hocking.
Smith, Loretta	Oak Harbor	Ottawa.

NEW PUPILS.

MALES.

Clark, John	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Custer, William E.	Mendon	Mercer.
Hubbard, Harry	Cuyahoga Falls	Summit.
Keiper, Martin	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Lamb, Lafayette	Greenville	Darke.
Mahar, Dennis	Akron	Summit.
Maxwell, Daniel	West Jefferson	Madison.
Mayhugh, Alfred	Harrisville	Harrison.
McCan, David W	West Jefferson	Madison.
Meiley, Alfred M	Columbus	Franklin.
Moore, Arthur	Columbus	Franklin.
Pearl, E. M	Berlin Heights	Erie.
Tipton, Henry	Bremen	Fairfield.
Yarnell, George	N. Salem	Guernsey.

FEMALES.

Brennan, Hanora	Fazeysburg	Muskingum.
Hanxhurst, Arabella	Fitchville	Huron.
Hutchinson, Mary	Warnock	Belmont.
Myers, Della A	Attica	Seneca.
Smith, Rebecca L	Sharonville	Hamilton.
Wetteron, Mary	Upper Sandusky	Wyandot.

Pupils of last term—Males, 61 ; females, 51 ; total	112
Returned pupils—Males, 7 ; females, 11 ; total	18
Pupils entered this term—Males, 14 ; females, 6 ; total	20
Whole number	150

The pupils in the foregoing catalogue came from the following counties :

Adams	1	Logan	1
Ashtabula	1	Lorain	1
Belmont	4	Lucas	2
Brown	2	Madison	3
Champaign	4	Mahoning	2
Clarko	1	Mercer	2
Clermont	2	Monroe	1
Clinton	2	Montgomery	6
Crawford	1	Morrow	1
Cuyahoga	12	Muskingum	3
Darke	1	Ottawa	2
Delawaro	2	Perry	3
Erie	1	Pickaway	2
Fairfield	1	Portage	1
Franklin	10	Richland	1
Fulton	1	Ross	2
Guernsey	2	Scioto	1
Hamilton	26	Seneca	1
Hardin	3	Shelby	2
Harrison	2	Summit	5
Highland	2	Trumbull	2
Hocking	1	Union	1
Holmes	1	Warren	1
Huron	3	Washington	4
Jefferson	3	Wayne	1
Knox	3	Williams	2
Lawrence	1	Wood	1
Licking	2	Wyandot	1

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees :

I have the pleasure of reporting another year of general good health. During the first three months of it we had a few cases of whooping cough. They took the usual course, except in the cases of two or three of our adult male inmates, where the disease was persistent, and rather chronic; all, however, terminated favorably.

During the latter part of the winter and spring we were kept on the alert on account of the general and fatal prevalence of small-pox in the city. It was contiguous to our premises, in several directions. Thorough and repeated vaccinations were made. To this we are no doubt indebted for the complete exemption of our pupils from the disease.

Soon after the beginning of the present term, a case of measles occurred. In due time an out-break followed, including, all told, thirteen cases. As is always to be expected among our pupils, complications involving the eyes arose in a considerable percentage of cases. This, in several cases, gave rise to painful and threatening ophthalmia. In no case, however, has there been perceptible diminution of vision. One of our cases was characterized by grave typhoid, and another by alarming croupal symptoms. All have made good recoveries.

We have had the usual amount of catarrhal, malarial, and diphtheritic disease, which, however, has been mild and manageable.

At the present time there are in the Institution several children of feeble minds. Perhaps our Institution is the best and only place for them. Their double misfortune would seem to entitle them to the best the State has to give them. I think it well worthy of consideration whether the Institution for weak minded children is not better suited to their condition and wants. It is not difficult to see that the management and training of blind children in that Institution might be very inconvenient, or even impracticable. Their management in our Institution is both difficult and unsatisfactory.

Respectfully,

J. W. HAMILTON, M. D.

Physician.

SUGGESTIONS.

To the Parents and Guardians of Blind Children and Youth :

The age at which it is best for children to enter the Institution depends very much upon the circumstances of the families to which they belong. If they can be under good influences at home, can have the care of mother and sisters, can take exercise in the open air, can be taught the use of words, can learn to count, and to perform some of the operations in arithmetic, and commence learning to read, it is unquestionably better for them to remain at home until they are ten, or perhaps twelve years old ; but if they cannot receive proper care, and be taught some of these things, they should come at the age of eight or nine years. Those who enter at this early age need not necessarily attend every year until their pupilage expires. After learning to read, and making a good beginning in other studies, they may spend a year at home now and then, and by a little aid from their friends, may be constantly improving, or, at least, be prevented from forgetting what they have learned.

The following are some of the things which may be learned at their homes, as well as after they enter the Institution.

1. To count and number, and to add, subtract, multiply and divide, etc.
2. The multiplication table.
3. To spell common words, beginning with monosyllables.
4. The meaning of common words.
5. The letters in raised print.
6. Items of general information : every blind child of six or seven years old should know the points of the compass, the name of the town, county and State in which he lives, the number of counties in the State, and of States in the Union, etc.
7. Facts in geography and history may be added as they can be understood.
8. Hymns, verses of Scripture, and select passages of prose and poetry, which they can understand, should be committed to memory ; these will furnish them subjects of thought when they are alone, of conversation when they are in company.
9. Singing common tunes, or playing some simple instrument.
10. There is no reason why a blind child should not commence attending the district or other school, with his seeing brothers and sisters, and take part in the exercises in spelling, mental arithmetic, geography, etc., indeed, in every thing except reading.

Blind children can learn everything which can be taught by conversation, and by given them an opportunity to examine and handle objects, just as well as those who have sight ; and there is no reason why their education should not be commenced as early as that of seeing children is. Indeed, instead of being neglected because they are blind, they should be taught with more care. During the last ten years, the parents of a number of blind children have written to me, as here requested, and then pur-

sued the course above recommended; the result is that their children enter the Institution with as much knowledge and discipline as they could acquire in one or two years of tuition here, and their future progress is much more easy and rapid than that of those who have had no such training at home.

I will furnish a copy of the Alphabet, in raised print, to the parents of any blind child who will give me their names and post office address, and shall take great pleasure in giving information which they may wish in relation to books or other things pertaining to the instruction of such children at home, or in regard to their admission to the Institution. For such information, please address G. L. Smead, Columbus, O.

After pupils have entered the Institution, it is important that they should be present every day while they profess to attend. There is but one session in the year. On account of the discomfort and the greater risk of health, etc., to the blind from traveling in winter, it has never been customary to have a vacation or recess at the holidays, and parents are earnestly advised not to encourage their children to think of visiting home at that time. We observe, as holidays, Thanksgiving, Christmas, February 22d and May-day; these we endeavor to make as pleasant to the pupils as possible. Between Christmas and New Year the classes go on as at other times, and scholars cannot be absent for a week or more then, without great loss to themselves and great inconvenience to teachers; much greater than would be the case with other scholars, because here the instruction is given almost entirely by the teacher, and the scholar who is absent cannot make up the missing lessons by studying them from books. The only possible way is for the teacher to sit down and do all the work over again. If this is not done, the pupil must suffer the inconvenience of his loss during the remainder of the term.

It has been our constant aim to secure to our pupils the greatest possible amount of benefit from the limited time allowed them here. For this purpose, after our younger pupils have attended one or two years, they are advised to remain at home a year or more, and, if practicable to attend school with their seeing brothers and sisters. Many have done this, and, instead of forgetting what they acquired here, have learned half or two-thirds as much as they would have done in our classes. Beside the advantage gained from their greater maturity when they return, and the consequent ability to understand better what is here taught, and to appreciate the valuable opportunities the Institution affords, these children learn much by thus associating with other children; the tendency to imitate manners or habits peculiar to the blind is obviated.

The same plan has been pursued by our older pupils, especially those who expect to engage in teaching; and it has been found that, by remaining at home a year or more, before spending the last year of their pupilage, reviewing and digesting what they had learned, ascertaining their deficiencies, etc., they are able, when they return, to accomplish as much during their last year as they might have done in two, had they not allowed their minds thus to mature.

The blind are, for the most part, to spend their lives among those who have sight. It should be the aim of all who have the oversight of them to render them as much like the seeing as possible. They should be carefully guarded against forming any habits which will be disagreeable to others. The blind are always noticed by strangers, and their manners and habits observed more particularly than those of other persons; hence it is a very great kindness to them to prevent them from acquiring unsightly habits, or to correct them if such have been formed.

Parents should be especially careful to prevent their boys from forming the habit of using tobacco ; its influence on all who begin to use it before reaching maturity is especially injurious, but it is even more so to the blind than to most others. Be assured it is no kindness to them to be allowed to form any such habits.

Much effort has been used to make the opportunities here provided known to the adult blind, and to induce them to enter as soon as possible after the loss of sight. The importance of beginning, as soon as may be, to labor as blind men, cannot easily be over-estimated. Every month's delay renders it more difficult for them to learn, and makes them more awkward to say nothing of the moral influence of idleness, and the feeling of helplessness and dependence which must attend the person who feels that he is doing nothing for himself or others.

It has been customary to encourage our workmen to locate in the neighborhood in which they are acquainted rather than to look to the Institution for employment, or to seek it in larger towns. The wisdom of this plan is proved by the experience of every year. A village of a few hundred inhabitants, with the surrounding country population, will usually furnish employment for a broom maker, during the year ; and the adjacent country will, in most parts of the State, produce all the broom corn he will need, so that he can obtain his material at very little cost for transportation. For the last twelve or fifteen years hardly an individual of ordinary force of character, who has pursued this course and labored with perseverance and industry, has failed to make a respectable livelihood ; while many have succeeded as well as the average of seeing persons.

The experience of nearly two hundred men warrants the statement, that any blind man, who has energy, and is disposed to be industrious, can, in a short time, learn to make corn brooms, and become able to support himself. The machinery necessary to carry on this business costs only forty-five dollars. There are now in the State more than a hundred blind persons who are earning from \$200 to \$300, or more, each year, instead of being supported in idleness, at a cost to their friends of \$200 to \$300 per year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—For the following papers and periodicals, sent gratuitously to the Institution, the proprietors will please accept the thanks of officers and pupils :

Weekly Cincinnati Times, Cincinnati Weekly Gazette, Ladies' Repository, Western Christian Advocate, Herald and Presbyter, Christian Press, Religious Telescope (Dayton), Cleveland Herald, Geauga Democrat, Stark county Democrat, Highland News, Ohio Educational Monthly, Christian Standard, and Wadsworth Enterprise.

The publishers of these papers and those of others, who are willing so to do, will confer a great favor by forwarding their publications during the coming year.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, ETC.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the "Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, Columbus, Ohio," and should state the name, residence, and post-office of the applicant's parent or guardian, and the supposed cause of blindness. Applicants must be between the ages of eight and twenty-one years; they can attend for such a portion of the seven years as their abilities and improvements seem, in the judgment of the Trustees and Superintendent, to warrant.

Persons over twenty one years of age, if free from bad habits, can enter the Institution for one year to learn a trade. Persons of this class have an opportunity to hear instructive reading in the evening; they are expected to be present at morning and evening worship, and to attend church on the Sabbath, like other pupils. A man of active mind and some acquaintance with the use of tools, can learn to make corn brooms in three or four months; some have done it in half that time. Those who have recently lost their sight, and who wish to learn a trade, should come here as soon as possible; every month's delay renders it more difficult to learn it.

For residents of the State the school is free, no charge being made for board or tuition; but parents and guardians must provide their children with good and suitable clothing and pay their traveling expenses, and should also deposit with the Steward a small sum for occasional expenses. For pupils residing out of the State the terms are one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The term commences on the second Wednesday of September, and closes the third Wednesday in June. The proper time for admission is at the commencement of the term.

Vacation continues twelve weeks—from the close of the term in June until the second Wednesday in September. Pupils are expected to spend the vacation at home, or with their friends.

When boxes or packages are sent to pupils, a letter should at the same time be sent by mail, stating distinctly how the same is to come, whether by *stage* or *express* or as *freight*, and what route.

All letters to pupils should have after the name this address—

(Blind Asylum),
Columbus, Ohio,

